**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

# AIR FORCE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARD 91-56

**1 Jul 1998**

**Safety**

**FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION**



OPR: HQ AFCESA/CEXF
(James W. Hotell)
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The criteria in this standard are the Air Force's minimum safety, fire prevention, and occupational health requirements. Major commands (MAJCOM), direct reporting units (DRU), and field operating agencies (FOA) may supplement this standard when additional or more stringent safety and health criteria are required. Refer to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) Program*, for instructions on processing supplements or variances. Report conflicts in guidance between this standard, federal standards, or other Air Force directives through MAJCOM, DRU, or FOA ground safety offices to Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (HQ AFCESA/CEXF), 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319.

This standard applies to all US Air Force organizations, including all US Air Force Reserve personnel and when Air National Guard personnel are on federal service. The criteria in this standard represent the Air Force's requirements as related to commercial cooking facilities, portable fire extinguishers, standpipe and hose systems, and fire hydrants. This standard implements regulatory Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards, adopts criteria in specific National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards, and incorporates Air Force criteria not addressed in the OSHA standards.

## SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

**This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.**

Administrative changes were made to update this standard to electronic format. Paragraphs were renumbered, references updated, and tables and figures were removed. Some material was extracted because it is covered adequately in other publications. Occupancy load information for assembly facilities is updated to meet NFPA 101, *Code for Safety to Life From Fires in Building*

*and Structures*, requirements (paragraph 2.1.4.). Requirement to procure Halon fire extinguishers through the Defense Logistic Agency's Halon storage bank is added (paragraph 2.4.1.5.). A glossary of references, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms is provided at **Attachment 1**. Changes are annotated by an asterisk (★). **NOTE:** AFOSH 127-series standards are being converted to 91-series standards and the 161-series to 48-series standards. However, not all standards have been converted as of the effective date of this standard. To help you locate these documents, references to AFOSH standards are stated in the updated series and standard number, with the outgoing series and standard number stated as "formerly designated as" in the references section of **Attachment 1.**

# ★Chapter 1

## HAZARDS AND HUMAN FACTORS

**1.1. General**. The maintenance and operation of portable fire extinguishers and fire suppression systems may involve exposure to toxic fire extinguishing agents. Breathing toxic gases and skin contact with or ingestion of toxic liquids are hazardous. The severity of the hazard depends upon the chemical, its concentration, and the condition of its use. Additionally, all fires produce toxic decomposition products, some of which are toxic gases. Fires also consume available oxygen and produce high temperatures. It is important that all personnel receive training in the proper use of available portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire suppression systems.

**1.2. Testing, Inspections, and Maintenance.** Fire detection, suppression, and alarm systems, including fire hydrants, are subject to failure if not properly tested, inspected, and maintained.

**1.3. Fire Extinguishing Agent Hazards**:

1.3.1. Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301) and bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211) agent vapors are relatively non-toxic except at high vapor concentrations. However, they decompose when exposed to heat and produce products that can be hazardous, especially in small, confined spaces. A vapor cloud may reduce visibility.

1.3.2. Other Halon agents are also used in engine nacelle and other nonhabitable compartment fire suppression systems. All Halon agents have similar hazards. These agents should all be handled with care, and inhalation of their vapors should be avoided.

1.3.3. Carbon dioxide, when used in concentrations sufficient to extinguish a fire, will displace the oxygen supply and make the area incapable of supporting life. A vapor cloud may reduce visibility.

1.3.4. Water presents shock and electrocution hazards if used on fires involving energized electric equipment.

1.3.5. Dry chemical agents can reduce visibility when used in small, unventilated areas. It is a fine powder and is composed of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-based potassium bicarbonate, chloride, or monoammonium phosphate. It may clog filters in air-handling systems and leave a residue. Dry chemical agents are considered nontoxic from a physiological point of view. However, they may produce mild irritation to the eyes and, in heavy concentrations, cause breathing difficulty.

1.3.6. Liquid nitrogen systems displace oxygen when discharged and will not support life when used in sufficient concentration to extinguish a fire. Personnel occupying such spaces after Liquid Nitrogen ($LN_2$) discharge may lose consciousness due to oxygen deficiency.

## ★Chapter 2

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

**2.1. Assembly Facilities**. Managers of assembly facilities:

2.1.1. Establish and maintain a certification system to ensure employees have been trained and understand their fire prevention and protection responsibilities within the work environment. This certification system includes documented quarterly training of employees (building evacuation procedures shall be practiced without actual participation of patrons) and the immediate indoctrination of newly hired employees.

2.1.2. Make sure the facility is in a fire safe condition at the close of business.

2.1.3. Conduct and document daily closing inspections.

★2.1.4. Maintain occupant load information in the manager's office. Every room constituting an assembly occupancy and not having fixed seats shall have the occupant load of the room posted in a conspicuous location near the main exit from the room (NFPA 101).

2.1.5. Notify the installation fire prevention section of all major social events when temporary decorations or unusual arrangements exist.

**2.2. Commercial Cooking Facilities.** Commercial cooking facilities shall be maintained as outlined here to prevent the loss of US Air Force resources.

2.2.1. Commercial cooking equipment is provided with a system for smoke and grease-laden vapor removal. An automatic fire suppression system is required to protect the cooking equipment, ducts, and grease-removing devices. These systems shall be operational at all times except for scheduled inspection, test, and routine maintenance. If any one of the systems is out of service for any reason, equipment protected by that system will not be used. Activation of the fire suppression system will automatically shut down cooking equipment, sound the fire alarm, and signal the fire department.

2.2.2. Managers of these facilities shall establish and enforce the following procedures:

2.2.2.1. Grease filters shall be installed in all grease hoods and extraction systems covering cooking equipment. The filters shall be continually maintained in proper operating condition and shall fit properly. Cooking will not be permitted without the filters installed. Spare filters will be available for cooking facilities that operate continuously.

2.2.2.2. All installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of hoods shall be thoroughly cleaned daily and more often as necessary to prevent grease buildup.

★2.2.2.3. Hood and exhaust ducts serving cooking equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned every 6 months, or more frequently when determined by the fire prevention authority. This cleaning cycle includes grease accumulation on fans, roofs, louvers, exterior walls, cupolas,

etc., where the system exhausts to the outside. When cleaning is complete, all electrical controls, detection devices, and system components shall be returned to an operable state by qualified personnel. Cover plates shall be replaced and dampers and diffusers shall be positioned for proper air flow. Specific guidance for cleaning is outlined in NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.*

2.2.2.4. The exhaust system shall continually operate while the cooking equipment is in use. If an exhaust fan is shut down or removed for repair or replacement, equipment served by that exhaust system shall not be used until the fan is returned to full service.

2.2.2.5. Portable or temporary cooking equipment that uses grease or oil, such as donut machines and portable deep-fat fryers, shall be located beneath an installed fire extinguishing system.

2.2.3. Deep fat fryers shall be equipped with a primary thermostat of 400 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and a secondary thermostat that limits the temperature of the liquid to 475 degrees F. This 475 degree maximum temperature includes the additional rise that occurs after the secondary thermostat de-energizes the unit. Thermostats shall be tested annually, or as recommended by the manufacturer, and after repair by civil engineering or contract. **NOTE:** Units designed with secondary thermostats that do not have a cut-out switch or the destruction of the secondary thermostat would occur if testing were conducted are exempt from the required testing. Documentation of the test shall be affixed to the unit. The disassembly or the transfer of hot liquids to conduct the test is prohibited. The primary thermostat on deep fat fryers shall be provided with a shunt bypass assembly to be accessible to authorized personnel for testing.

**★2.3. Health Care Facilities**. Facility managers and (or) safety officers of health care occupancies shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a fire plan that addresses appropriate staff response to a fire emergency and appropriate education and training for all elements of the fire plan. The plan will address facility-wide needs in response to fire, area specific needs for all areas, training for all staff, employees, and volunteers, and appropriate training for other non-staff personnel to the extent they are required to participate in the fire plan. Facility managers will also ensure fire exit drills are conducted according to NFPA 101, Sections 12-7.1. through 12-7.2. and 13-7.1. through 13-7.2.

**2.4. Portable Fire Extinguishers*:***

2.4.1. Fire Protection Authority. The fire protection authority manages installation fire extinguisher program and is the authority for all matters involving fire extinguishers. The following requirements exist:

2.4.1.1. Except as noted here, NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, is adopted for US Air Force use in selection, maintenance, inspection, and placement of fire extinguishers. For facilities or areas occupied infrequently, such as boiler and mechanical equipment rooms, the fire protection authority determines extinguisher requirements based on the hazards involved and the probability of fire. Refer to Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*, for extinguisher requirements in explosive locations.

2.4.1.2. Extinguishers are not provided for military family housing (MFH). MAJCOMs, DRUs, and FOAs may direct installation of extinguishers and will ensure occupants are trained in their use and extinguishers are maintained as indicated in paragraph 2.4.8.

★2.4.1.3. Directional arrows may be provided when needed to indicate the location of extinguishers in warehouses or industrial activities where volume of storage in the facility impairs or prohibits extinguisher visibility. Directional arrows, targets, and extinguisher signs should not be used in assembly occupancies such as clubs and chapels, dormitories, mercantile occupancies, or other locations where decor is important to the facility's function.

2.4.1.4. It is not intended that a fire extinguisher be visible from all locations within a facility. The workplace safety training provided to each employee by the supervisor shall include the location of fire extinguishers.

★2.4.1.5. Acquisition of Halon 1211 and 1301 fire extinguishers is restricted to new on-board aircraft, flight line (150 pound) portable extinguishers, and others specifically needed to combat aircraft fires. All Halon will be procured through the Defense Logistic Agency's Halon storage bank.

2.4.1.6. Multipurpose fire extinguishers (with A, B, and C ratings) should be used where any of the three classes of fire is likely to occur.

2.4.1.7. Only approved portable fire extinguishers will be used.

2.4.1.8. The standard for visual inspections of Compressed Gas Cylinders (CGAC-6), published by the Compressed Gas Association (CGA), will be referred to when evaluating the condition of extinguisher cylinders made to Department of Transportation (DOT) Specifications (49 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], *Transportation*, Part 102).

2.4.2. Directives Addressing Fire Extinguishers. Directives in which fire extinguishers are addressed will be coordinated with fire protection offices at the appropriate level.

★2.4.3. Fire Extinguisher Location. Fire extinguishers shall not be located on vehicles or equipment, or in facilities, unless required by directive (e.g., purchase description, technical orders [TO], AFIs, NFPA Standard 10) or approved by the fire protection authority.

2.4.4. Fire Extinguisher Purchase. Fire extinguishers shall not be purchased without approval of the fire protection authority.

2.4.5**.** Worker Responsibilities. All employees are responsible for fire extinguishers in their work area. They will make sure fire extinguishers are not obstructed, are readily accessible, and are used only for the intended purpose.

2.4.6. Supervisor Responsibilities. Supervisors are responsible for fire extinguishers in areas under their control. They shall:

2.4.6.1. Perform visual inspections of fire extinguishers as indicated in paragraph 2.4.7.

2.4.6.2. Take defective extinguishers to an authorized servicing location, as determined locally. When fire extinguishers are removed for service, they will be immediately replaced.

2.4.6.3. Refer questions regarding fire extinguishers, including the need for type, size, and maintenance, to the fire protection authority.

2.4.6.4. Mount fire extinguishers in or on vehicles or equipment in brackets, or otherwise secure them, to prevent damage.

2.4.7. Visual Inspection. Functional managers, supervisors, and (or) facility managers shall make sure a visual inspection is performed monthly for all fire extinguishers under their control. Extinguishers with discrepancies will be taken to the designated servicing location. This inspection includes:

2.4.7.1. Extinguisher located in designated place.

2.4.7.2. No obstruction to access or visibility.

2.4.7.3. Operating instructions on name plate legible and facing outward.

2.4.7.4. Determine fullness by lifting.

★2.4.7.5. Safety seals and (or) tamper indicators not broken or missing.

2.4.7.6. No obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle.

2.4.7.7. Pressure gage reading or indicator in the operable range or position.

★2.4.7.8. For wheeled units, the condition of the tires, wheels, carriage, hose, and nozzle checked.

2.4.8. Maintenance and Tests:

2.4.8.1. All fire extinguishers will be maintained and tested at intervals specified in NFPA 10, TOs, or the manufacturer’s instructions. If a conflict exists, the more stringent criteria apply.

2.4.8.1.1. The using organization will ensure each fire extinguisher not located in real property facilities receives annual maintenance by an authorized servicing agency, (e.g., contractor or fire protection organization). The installation fire protection authority will be contacted for specific guidance.

2.4.8.1.2. The fire protection authority is responsible for maintenance and testing of fire extinguishers located to protect real property facilities.

2.4.8.2. Except for large, wheeled extinguishers, transporting extinguishers to the maintenance location is the responsibility of the using organization.

2.4.8.3. Halon will not be released into the atmosphere during maintenance and tests.

2.4.9. Fire Extinguisher Records. These records will be maintained as determined by the National Fire Codes and the installation fire chief.

**2.5. Fire Detection and Suppression Systems and Alarm Systems:**

2.5.1. These systems will be maintained according to the National Fire Codes.

2.5.2. Rooms and enclosures protected by total flooding Halon, carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), or similar fire suppressing agents will have caution signs posted outside at all entrances, with the legend "DO NOT ENTER WHEN ALARM IS SOUNDING. HALON 1301 (or $CO_2$) BEING DISCHARGED." Caution signs will be posted inside the room or space near the alarm device, with the legend "WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDS, VACATE THE ROOM. HALON 1301 (or $CO_2$) BEING DISCHARGED." These signs will be designed per instructions in AFOSH Standard 91-45, *Hazardous Energy Control and Mishap Prevention Signs and Tags*.

**2.6. Standpipe and Hose Systems*:***

2.6.1. Standpipe and hose system shall be kept free from obstructions and used only for the intended purpose. Only fire protection equipment will be stored in hose cabinets.

2.6.2. The fire protection authority will determine where these systems are to be used by occupants. When occupants are required to use standpipe and hose systems, they will be trained according to paragraph 2.10.

2.6.3. Standpipe hose is tested according to NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Couplings and Nozzles.* Unlined hose is prohibited on standpipe systems provided for occupant use. Standpipe hose shall be equipped with shut-off type nozzles.

**★2.7. Fire Hydrants.** Fire hydrants will be installed and maintained as required by NFPA 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances*, and Military Handbook 1008C, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction.*

**2.8. Smoke Detectors in Family Housing:**

2.8.1. These units are installed in all MFH units according to AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction*.

2.8.1.1. The sponsor of each MFH unit is responsible for a monthly test and examination of all household warning devices installed within the quarters. The test and examination of these devices shall include:

2.8.1.1.1. Inspecting the physical appearance of the devices for evidence of damage, abuse, tampering, or other indications that may render it inoperative.

2.8.1.1.2. Ensuring the units are securely mounted.

2.8.1.1.3. Conducting an operational test according to the manufacturer's guidance to ensure the audible alarm is working.

2.8.1.2. The housing manager will ensure a test and inspection of these devices is accomplished during the acceptance inspection between occupancies. The results of this test and inspection will be documented in the same manner as other tests and inspections conducted at that time. Vacant units will not be reoccupied if the household fire warning system is not functioning properly. The occupant will be provided a brochure, detailing detector testing and maintenance procedures, by the installation housing office.

2.8.2. Deficient operation or faulty equipment shall be reported to the agency responsible for maintenance.

**2.9. Life Safety**. Functional managers, supervisors, and building managers are responsible for keeping facilities in a condition that provides a safe workplace according to NFPA Life Safety Code 101.

**2.10. Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health On-the-Job Training.** Training will be as required by AFI 91-301.

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Chief of Safety

## ★Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS

### References

Following is a guide to all references used when writing this standard.

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1031, *Operations Management*.

AFI 32-2001, *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program.*

AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction.*

AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program.*

AFI 91-302, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) Standards.*

Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards.*

Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) Standard 48-8 (formerly designated as AFOSH Standard 161-8), *Controlling Exposures to Hazardous Materials.*

AFOSH Standard 91-45 (formerly designated as AFOSH Standard 127-45), *Hazardous Energy Control and Mishap Prevention Signs and Tags.*

Department of Transportation (DOT) Specifications, 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), *Transportation,* Part 102.

Military Handbook 1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction.*

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.*

NFPA Standard 12A, Halon 1301 *Fire Extinguishing Systems.*

NFPA Standard 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances.*

NFPA Standard 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.*

NFPA Standard 101, *Code for Safety to Life From Fires in Buildings and Structures.*

NFPA Standard 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Couplings and Nozzles.*

**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

**AFI—**Air Force Instruction

**AFOSH—**Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

**AFCESA—**Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

**AFMAN—**Air Force Manual

**CFR—**Code of Federal Regulations

**CGA—**Compressed Gas Association

**$CO_2$**—Carbon Dioxide

**DOT—**Department of Transportation

**DRU—**Direct Reporting Unit

**F—**Fahrenheit

**FOA—**Field Operating Agency

**HQ—**Headquarters

**$LN_2$**—Liquid Nitrogen

**MAJCOM—**Major Command

**MFH—**Military Family Housing

**NFPA—**National Fire Protection Association

**OSHA—**Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**PDO—**Publications Distribution Office

**TO—**Technical Order

**US—**United States

**WWW—**World-Wide Web

**Terms**

**Approved Portable Fire Extinguishers**—Extinguishers procured to a military specification for specific Air Force needs, or approved by a nationally recognized agency such as Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc., Factory Mutual Laboratory, Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, Department of Transportation (DOT), or US Coast Guard.

**Assembly Facilities**—Facilities or portions of facilities used for gathering together 50 or more persons for such purposes as deliberations, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, or awaiting transportation.

**Automatic Fire Detection and Suppression Systems**:

- **Fire Detection System.** A system that employs heat, smoke, and flame detectors, or a combination of these, to detect, announce, and report the presence of fire. The system includes features to manually actuate the system and transmit the alarm to the fire department.

- **Fire Suppression System**. A system which automatically and (or) manually discharges fire extinguishing agent to suppress a fire.

- **Carbon Dioxide Fire Suppression System**. An automatic and (or) manually activated fire suppression system that uses carbon dioxide, a colorless, odorless, electrically non-conductive gas, as its extinguishing agent.

**Classes of Fire:**

- Class A - Fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

- Class B - Fires involving flammable liquids, grease, and gases.

- Class C - Fires involving energized electrical equipment.

- Class D - Fires involving combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, and potassium.

**Commercial Cooking Facilities**—Facilities such as clubs, dining halls, snackbars, cafeterias, and other places of assembly where the facility or a portion of it is devoted to the preparation of food served to the public.

**Dry or Wet Chemical Fire Suppression System**—An automatic and (or) manually activated fire suppression system normally installed over cooking equipment and dipping vats.

**Education—**The process of imparting knowledge or skill through systematic instruction. It does not require formal classroom instruction.

**Fire Hydrant**—A valved outlet connected to a water distribution system designed to permit the transfer of water from the water distribution system to a fire fighting vehicle or hose streams.

**Fire Protection Authority**—The senior individual assigned responsibility for managing the installation fire prevention and protection program or their authorized representative.

**Flight Line Fire Extinguisher**—A wheeled portable fire extinguisher provided for the protection of aircraft. Included are various sizes of Halon 1211, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical extinguishers.

**Halon 1301 Fire Suppression System**—An automatic and (or) manually activated fire suppression system using Halon 1301, a colorless, odorless, electrically non-conductive gaseous agent.

**Liquid Nitrogen Fire Suppression System**—An automatic and (or) manually activated fire suppression system using $LN_{2,}$ which displaces oxygen to extinguish a fire.

**May—**Indicates an acceptable or satisfactory method of accomplishment.

**Portable Fire Extinguishers**—Manually operated, hand-held, or wheeled extinguishers containing a fire extinguishing agent with a means to discharge the agent and direct it onto a fire.

**Shall**—Indicates a mandatory requirement.

**Should—**Indicates a preferred method of accomplishment.

**Standpipe and Hose System**—An arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections, and allied equipment installed in a facility so water can be discharged through a hose and nozzle for immediate fire fighting by trained fire fighters or building occupants.

**Training**—The process of making an individual proficient through instruction and hands-on practice in the operation of equipment, including respiratory protection equipment, that is expected to be used in the performance of assigned duties.

**Will—**Is also used to indicate a mandatory requirement and in addition is used to express a declaration of intent, probability, or determination.

## ★Attachment 2

## CHECKLIST — FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

This is not an all-inclusive checklist. It simply highlights some critical items in this standard. Other requirements exist in the standard that are not included in the checklist. Where appropriate, MAJCOMs, DRUs, and FOAs, local safety offices, and supervisors will add to this checklist to include command or individual shop-unique requirements or situations.

A2.1. Are personnel who work in assembly facilities trained initially and quarterly thereafter on their responsibilities for fire protection and prevention? (Refer to paragraph 2.1.)

A2.2. Are all commercial cooking facilities provided with a system to remove smoke and grease-laden vapors? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.1.)

A2.3. Are grease ducts and grease removal systems protected by automatic fire suppression systems? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.1.)

A2.4. Are grease filters installed in all hoods and extraction systems? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.2.)

A2.5. Are the filters and hoods cleaned at least daily, with thorough cleaning of hood and exhaust ducts every 6 months? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.2.)

A2.6. Are deep fat fryers equipped with a primary thermostat of 400 degrees F and a secondary thermostat of 475 degrees F? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.3.)

A2.7. Are these thermostats tested annually and after any repairs? (Refer to paragraph 2.2.3.)

A2.8. Has a written fire plan been developed for the health care facility and does it include appropriate staff response to fire emergencies and requirements for education and training? (Refer to paragraph 2.3.)

A2.9. Are monthly fire extinguisher visual inspections conducted to detect and correct discrepancies? (Refer to paragraph 2.4.7.)

A2.10. Are caution signs posted both inside and outside rooms or enclosures protected by total flooding halon, $C0_2$, or similar fire suppressing agents? (Refer to paragraph 2.5.2.)

A2.11. Do hose cabinets of standpipe and hose systems contain only fire protection equipment? (Refer to paragraph 2.6.1.)

A2.12. Is training accomplished per the requirements of AFI 91-301? (Refer to paragraph 2.10.)